REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,104.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
Not exceeding three lines	1	0
Each succeeding lines	0	8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grand RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, are still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	6
" Ratnagherry	31	" Galle	8
" Vingorla	31	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar	Feb. 1	" Madras	13
" Mangalore	2	" Coconada	16
" Cannanore	3	" Vizagapatam	17
" Tellicherry	4	" Chittagong	18
" Calicut	4	" Calingapatam	18
" Beypore	4	" Gopalpore	18
" Cochin	5	" Balasore	19
" Allepy	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
" Tuticorin	6		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle in the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Tuppi-sand, Achcen, Padang and Rangoon, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Passengers at Basrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
" Kurrachee	2	" Fao	17
" Guadur	3	" Bushire	19
" Muscat	5	" Linga	24
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Linga	9	" Muscat	28
" Bushire	11		March.
" Fao	13	" Guadur	2
Arrive BUSREH	14	" Kurrachee	3
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,589 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J Hudderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander Cosby, will leave on TUESDAY, the 26th January, at 5 P.M., for un-named Ports :—Barney, Rutnachiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 20, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARRAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bur an Ghulies, east of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doray, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 26 h January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Ratnaghery, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim, Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent,

No. 14, Meadows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£36	£15	£4	Including Provisions
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Leghorn	36	34	14	Without Food
Naples	36	34	14	
Leghorn	36	34	14	
Genoa	36	34	14	
Marseilles	36	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASHERIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL
TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Sir w, Commander.

This well known and fav rite Passenger Steamer has just been refitt-d with entire new Saloons Berths, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
THIBET ..... C. H. Eaden	2593	400	1st	Southampton.
H INDOSTAN ..N. Roskell	3113	600	8th	Suez, &c.
KHIVA ..... J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI ..... G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez, &c.
			March.	
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South mpton
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TEHERAN ..... A. R. Johnson	2939	400	22d	Suez, &c
SURAT ..... G. C. Burne	3142	430	29th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messrs. on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain J. C. Baddy, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and will take on also Passengers and Cargo for Marseilles and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE,"

2867 Tons, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 27th instant positively.

She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship PELAYO, 1,209 Tons, Nett, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for First class Pass engers, and is fitted with every appliance n cessary for a Steamer in this climate.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st Class to Liverpool £50
Do. to Suez £30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	2,100,	400,	on 5th February 1875
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	on 20th February 1875
Passenger Steamer ETTORE,	2,300,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Steamer ERCOLE CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have exc-llent First and Second Class accommodation, the Saloons, Berths, &c., being amidships.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£36 8	£20 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th Jan. 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island	Cooley.	Byrne or Karanji.	Dharrur tar.	Theil.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 8	2 0	3 0
3rd Class	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 4	1 0	2 0
Horses	3 0	2 0	4 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	2 0	5 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	1 0	3 0	1 0	2 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownagur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd "	3 0	Carriages	4 0
3rd "	1 8	Dogs	0 8

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownagur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as many All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Boards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placarding to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Three" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Due Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey shirtings.
4 " Grey T. Cloth.
3 " Grey Jaconets.
4 Cases Colour Prints.
4 " White Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
4 Bal s Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.

By order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sahoo and Co., and on account of the concerned—

6 Cases Tarlaton Ribbons, Gold Printed, different sizes, in cartoons, each cartoon containing 36, 24, 18 pieces.
14 Pieces Superfine Oxford Shirtings.
30 Dozen Hom-combe Towels.
5 ditto Superior Ready-made Waistcoat.
4 ditto ditto Ready-made Oxford shirts.
6 Superior Sewing Machine.
4 6-tune Musical Boxes.
1 Mechanical Ship.
20 Do en Transparent Soap.
5 Dozen Eye Frote tors.
10 ditto Cotton Shirts.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY-BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sandrie Bunder, in the godown of Memon Ahmed Suleman, and by his order, the undermentioned, on account and at the risk of Thaker Topun Ince jee—

10 Bales each 300 Gunny Bags.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece goods, Twist, &c., &c.

R. G.—2 bales Yellow Twist, No. 30.
6 " Imperial Red Twist, No. 30.
8 " do. No. 20.
4 Cases Turkey red Cambric 50 by 24 yards.
1 Bales Grey shirtings.
5 " Grey Jaconets.

On account of the concerned.

477, AA } 41½/4/9—2 Cases damaged orsidue 500lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo No. 32, opposite the Police Chowkey, by order of James Flynn, receiver and Receiver to the Estate of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar, esq.—

About 200 Bales of Water Twist Black Tic of the Bombay Spinning Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time when lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared away within three days.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1875

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Godown No. 40, at 12 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

4 bales G. Shirtings from 8lbs. to 11 lbs., and 38 inches to 5 inches ; 3 bales G. Shirtings 8¼ lbs. ; 4 bales do. Jaconet ; 2 cases striped Surtees ; 1 case glass Buttons, a large quantity of iron gag Tubes of ½, ¾ and 1 inch.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Ten Shares of Albert Mill Company, Limited, at share Bazaar.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at share Bazaar, Fort, the following Ten Shares of Albert Mill Company, Limited, at the instruction of Jeemaujee Nowrojee, Esq., Cloth Merchant, and on account of the concerned—

19 Share of Albert Mill Company, Limited, Shares No. 4, 14, 121, 122, 123, 125, 292, 293, 293, 340.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Lohar chawl.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd February 1875, at 4 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Seth Hajee Cassum Sulleman, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Lohar Manaouw Nuthoo, an insolvent, the following :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the erections situate in Bombay, Lohar Chawl, in the sub dis rict of Mandvie, containing by measurement about 600 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and bounded on the east by the Collector of Bombay's property No. 31, 1, and assessed by he Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, 1, and bounded on the east by the house of Luximon Croossajee, on the west and south by the houses of Ramjee Bhikajee, and on the north by the Lohar Chawl Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PONTIS, 2,08. Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (1st Cabin Rs. 400 ; to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 250) ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to 30th instant for the SUPPLY of WOODEN BOXES, TIN CASES, CANVAS and DAMMERING for Opium forwarded from the Bombay Custom House to District Treasuries. For particulars apply at the Opium Branch Bombay Custom House.

A. H. PLUNKETT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P.D.

Bombay Custom House, Jan. 23, 1875.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, from boat-time 1 P.M. until the end of May. Address "L.C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SHARE LIST of the BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th of February. Shares Rs. 150 each. On application Rs. 10. On allotment Rs. 20. Apply for Prospectuses to the SECRETARY, 25, Apollo street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS.—The Board of Examiners appointed under the Boiler Inspection Act, V. of 1874, will meet on the First WEDNESDAY of every month at the office of the Boiler Inspection Act, No 16, Newsecretariat at 11 A.M. Engineers at the Presidency or in the Mofussil requiring certificates of competency under the Act are requested to be good enough to appear before the said Board on the days notified.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS for the Construction of a Pucca DRAIN in the Eldon Road will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY the 2nd proximo.

Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner.

All particulars will be given on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 25th January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS CONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to perform the delivery service for Goods brought, by this Railway, into Bombay or Byculla.

2. Consignees must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the station and sidings ; and a wharfage charge of Four annas per maund per day or part of a day, will be made if the Goods are not removed within 24 hours after arrival.

3. The Terminal and Cartage charges that are now levied for Bombay and Byculla will not be made after the end of this month ; but in lieu thereof, the following Terminal charges will, on and after the 1st of January next, until further notice, be added to the advertised Mileage rates and up-country Terminals for all Goods consigned to or despatched from the stations or sidings on the Company, from time to time, in Bombay or at Byculla, viz :—

Cotton	Rs. 2 7	1 per ton.
Firewood, Grass green) and Hay	„ 1 11	0 „
Grain	„ 0 11	0 „
Coal	„ 1 4	3 „
Salt	„ 0 13	6 „
Special Class Goods	„ 2 11	0 „
First Class Goods	„ 1 6	3 „
Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Class Goods	„ 2 10	6 „
For all Goods which the Company do not undertake either to load or unload, except those that are specially mentioned above	„ 1 2	0 „

The charge for all Goods which are carried at special rates, in which it is announced that the delivery service in Bombay or at Byculla, is included, will be reduced by Eleven Annas and Six Pies per Ton.

4. The up-country Terminal upon Cotton will, from the same date until further notice, be fixed at twelve Annas and Five Pies per Ton, which amount will be added to the Bombay Terminal charge quoted above and the advertised Mileage rates.

5. The work of loading or unloading will still be performed by the Company for all Goods upon which the charges include those services.

6. Goods will be received at up-country stations for conveyance to Bombay, either Bore Bunder, or the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) and Byculla ; and Goods will be received at each of those places for despatch by all to up-country stations. But Cotton will not be consigned to Byculla ; and Grain and Seeds will not be consigned to or from Byculla in quantities of more than one ton.

No Goods will be received at or brought by rail into the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) will, however, be subject to the payment to Messrs. Pitcher, Byramjee and Co., of such charges in addition to the of the Railway Company, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

7. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or Byculla.

But the Company will continue to deliver parcels, as may be required, in Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba, at the charge now made, of Two Pies per Seer, added to the charge for conveyance by the Railway.

8. Parcels will not be despatched to or forwarded from Carnac Bunder.

All previous notices will be cancelled and withdrawn after the end of the present month.

9. It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made to send Cotton by rail direct to Colaba, of which due notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 5 P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th January 1875.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

The Company's Bombay Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

The Company's Solicitors in Bombay :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PHILP.

Medical Referee in Bombay :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

Auditor of the Bombay Branch :
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES ON PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income	Declined.
Calcutta	36,95,200	335	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,816	1,35,000
Bombay	12,81,800	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,800
	63,74,700	627	47,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,300

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under :—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance ; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Comps y.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 20 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Though Positive Notes may thus lapse, although no further premiums be paid ; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance ; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims. *They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.*

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0	20
25	98 8 0	54 9 8	39 8 0	25
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	128 10 0	70 4 0	51 10 4	40
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	93 7 4	73 11 4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH JANUARY 1875.

No telegrams of to-day's date have yet come to hand, so that the latest commercial news from London is Reuter's closing message of Saturday. In Cotton the only change not already noticed is a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans.

Cochin Cocoanut oil has declined 5s. per ton; and Calcutta Rapeseed 3d. per cwt.

The return of the Bank of France shows an increase of coin during the week of £625,000, and of notes in circulation £1,875,000.

As usual on mail day STERLING EXCHANGE has been extremely quiet and rates have not altered in any way. If anything the tendency has been apparently easier, the Banks having shown more disposition to buy than formerly. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.	,,
Credits 4 months' sight	1s. 10 ¾d.	,,
Documents do.	1s. 10 21/32d.	,,

On Calcutta no business is reported and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at nominal rates.

The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay, to the 23rd instant, shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O	Inc.	Rs.	1,21,850
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	8,581
Deposits	Dec.	,,	1,50,634
Bank Post Bills	Dec.	,,	5,00,082
Cash Credits on Government Securities	Dec.	,,	37,664
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,55,695
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	9,662
Cash Balances with correspondents	Inc.	,,	77,182
Cash Balance at H. O.	Inc.	,,	9,31,563

These alterations are of little importance and scarcely affect the relative position of the Bank, the greater portion of the reduction in the Cash balance having been caused by the payment of Bank post bills, so that the Liabilities are reduced at the same time as Assets. There is an increase of about 4½ lacs in Loans and Bills discounted together, but this is too insignificant to be accepted as indicating a more active demand for money. Outside, the supply of capital continues very plentiful, and from the Exchange Banks loans on Government paper are obtainable at 4 per cent., or 2 per cent. under the Bank of Bombay's nominal minimum.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been weak with a downward tendency in nearly every kind of Scrip, but more especially in Spinning and Weaving Co's. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. and Colaba Land Rs. 15 per share lower.

COTTON has been quiet but steady without special change in prices, unless in New Dhollera for April delivery, which has been freely bought at Rs. 178 per candy half-pressed, a decline of Rs. 2. There is some enquiry for Ginned Broach at Rs. 222 full-pressed February delivery, but sellers, as a rule, hold off until they see how the Liverpool Market opens this morning.

FREIGHTS by going Steamer continue very depressed at £2-5, and all February shipment is offered at £2 8-9, March at £2 11-3 per ton. By sail there is no alteration.

PIECE GOODS are very firm at unaltered prices, but transactions have been small.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pdh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
25,000	500	all	6p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	127½xd.
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2511	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	275
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
63,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,50	100p.	Akber Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,10	50 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	775
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	60
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
100	12,00	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co	3,200
600	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	500	all	60p.	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,400
200	500	all	50p.	Do New	350
34,4	100	3200	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	505
600	2,50	all	175p.	Carwar Company	700
239	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	160
500	1,50	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	100	all	...	East India Press Co	1 000
200	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,500
300	2,00	2,00	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3
300	1,00	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	100	all	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	430
63	2,00	5000	...	Nicol Press Manf. Co., Ld.	1,750
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,00	all	200 p.	Sassoon Press Co	1,000
400	5	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co	425
100	1,00	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	625
150	5%	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,00	all	100p.	Volkart's United Press Co	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all.	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
200	5,000	all.	200	Bharuch Spinning	2,200
200	2,000	5%	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2 000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,220
1 000	150	150	10p.	Broach Mills	210
1,000	1,000	all	100	Carnac Spinning	1,040
2,100	2,00	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,215
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,205
1,200	1,00	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,425
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,225
1,000	1,000	all	115p.	Jeevraj Deepa Mills	1,375
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,175
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,425
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,000	1,00	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,350
1,000	1,00	all	120p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	815
600	1,250	all	250	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,00	1,00	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350
500	1,000	250	312p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	228xd.
.....	£20	17 3/4	6 do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	£9	6 5/8	3 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	10	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
.....	£10	9¾	1/2 do.	Do. New £10 Shares	310

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,225
7,500	100	all	...	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	4,000	2,000	200 p.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1 400	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	£12,500	1,500	200 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,720
1,000	50	all.	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	8 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,200	250	all	7 p. c.	Treacher & Co	375
.....	250	all	40 do.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
..... 90	£10	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
..... 200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 23rd January, compared with the statement issued on 16th January :—

LIABILITIES.	16th Jan. Rs.	23rd Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,46,250	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,49,025	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,37,250	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call up till the 21st inst.	,, 11 94,625	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	99,18,650	99,27,150
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,50,000	15,50,000
Do do. do. at Branches.	60,39,780	61,61,630
Other Deposits	16,61,978	16,71,559
Post Bills	1,32,23,264	1,30,73,360
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,14,545	14,463
	6,48,920	6,54,845
	3,35,56,567	3,35,53,007
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,62,821	26,60,771
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,58,502	15,30,838
Loans on Security of do. do.	27,36,939	30,95,134
Current Accounts, overdrawn	40,626	25,784
Bills Discounted	1,19,13,286	1,20,04,068
Stamps	5,327	5,147
Cash Balances ... Rs. 5,06,944		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion	45,648	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,29,773	10,06,965
Cash and Currency Notes	1,22,73,919	1,23,49,476
	3,35,56,567	3,35,53,007

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ROMANIA, 1,135 tons, Captain T. Fenwick, will sail to-day in ballast, for Madras Coast.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Coury, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Goa (January 22nd) with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and one hundred and sixty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEARL, 336 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Crawford, Mr. McDonald, and two hundred and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE S.S. NYANA, 1,567 tons, Captain W. Fisher, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 8,031 bales cotton, 1,391 bales wool, 996 cwts. myrabollams, 284 cwts horns, 989 cwts. coir yarn, 343 cwts hemp, and 100 tons old iron.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col., Mrs. and Miss Herbert, Mr. C. Herbert, Mr. R Stanbury, a gentleman, Mr. O. C. Stone, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. Siradjirmon, Mr. Annyzon, Mr. and Mrs. Saddock, Major and Mrs. Keys, Captain King, seven soldiers of 56th Regiment, and fifty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Jany 7.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Jany 22.
	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa. Jany 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Lombardy (s)	Gibson	Aden & Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Ny nza (s)	Fisher	Liverpool.
	Scotia	Duncan	Cocoanda.

The ship Ramania, Fenwick, to Madras Coast, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Avoca, to China, &c.
Steamer Aristocrat, to London and Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Pehlwan, Coast and Carwar.
Ship Clydesdale, to Liverpool.
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
21	Patna (s)	Stewart	Moulmein, Jany 14.
	Atalanta	Bellingall	London, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
21	Teviot (s)	...	...
	Pilot (s)	...	...
	Zemindar	...	...
	Florence Nightingale	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Propontis s, 500 barrels alum, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 914 bundles iron Knoop & Co.
Pelayo s, 969 bundles iron hoops, Knoop & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goa s, 150 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hydaspes s, 100 cases sherry, Cutler. Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 154 cases claret, M & E Bejuniee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 300 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Valkyria, 686 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Aristocrat s, 45 tons old iron, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Hector s, 3061 cwts myrabolams, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 625 cwts gall, and 825 cwts hemp and 120 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soon erjee; 200 bales cotton, Nusseranjee Maneckjee and Co; 23 bales cotton, Manockbhoy Bhacoobhoy; 30 bales wool, Foonji Doongursee; 2 bales skins, G R A Cadoor.
Palestine s, 1 bale wool, Jetha Purseram; 200 bales cotton, S L Mamaghiten; 209 bales cotton, Balli Breth rs; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 74 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 85 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Blenheim s, 176 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 80 bales cotton, Shamjee Narrenjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 81 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram and Co; 109 bales cotton and 25 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 18 bales wool, S Tyabjee and Co.
Colombo s, 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 9 bags dry stuff, W. Nicol and Co.
Vixon s, 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 109 bales wool, Jaitha Virria; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Atalanta s, 109 bales cotton, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 4 cases mother of pearl shells and 198 cases olibanum, Rajabally Allirajs; 19 cwts horn s, F M Dams; 29 cwts horns, M Dams; 6 bales skins, S Sollalbia; 7 bundles skins, M Allena; 314 cwts dry ginger and 3 bales skins, M Nuthoo; 71 boxes dry ginger and 7 pack-ges jamalgota, M Govindjee; 3324 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Lath m & Co; 4122 cwts hemlock, E A Esmail & Co; 20 bales hides, N Allarkhia; 60 cwts deer horns, M Allana.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lady Dufferin, 7,500 cwts linseed, Nurree Kessowjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 650 bales cotton, Jubs Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 750 cwts gingelly seed, Balli Brothers; 26 bales wool and 1½ cwts G seed, A Kunker & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 200 bales cotton, H Cheen & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 44 packages red raisin, I. Khakey; 75 bundles shark' fins, K Hooven; 78 bundles fishmaw, P Asaur; 93 cwts horns, J Fee Boey; 20 chests opium, H Nursingdass; 24 chests opium, T Nursingdass; 6 chests opium, T Nursingdass; 62 chests opium, E J Abraham; 99 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 17 chests opium, T Setaram; 18 chests opium, T Gunchands s; 113 chests opium, K Soorcomull; 38 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 4 chests opium, H Goorunkroy; 187 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 chests opium, T Sewanarain; 12 chests opium, S Sassoon; 40 chests opium, Tata & Co; 11 chests opium, T Luchmenaron.
Avoca s, 155 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

FOR CHINA.

Sunda s, 75 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 39 chests opium, H Nursingdass; 4 chests opium, H Hurdeodass; 4 chests opium, R Jurenath; 15 chests opium, K Nopechund; 5 chests opium, R Pyamook; 3 chests opium, G Chajoram; 25 chests opium, G Sungarey; 10 chests opium, J Nowrungrey & Co; 2 chests opium, R Baldew; 19 chests opium, J Nowrungroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th January, 1875.

IN continuation of G. G. O. No. 71 of 19th January, 1875, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the following contract allowances hitherto drawn with head-quarters of Brigades and all Batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, Horse, Field Garrison, Heavy and Mountain, British and native, will cease from the 1st April, 1875, on which date the supply and repairs of all articles of equipment hitherto provided for by these allowances will be effected in accordance with the practice in force in Her Majesty's service in England and in the Colonies, viz., allowances for repair of guns and waggons, carts, harness saddlery, leather, ammunition and store boxes, lascar pals, medicines and stable requisites, gun contingent allowance, shoeing and linegear, gram-pots, cavessons, and petty stores.

2. Materials for repairs will be issued by the Ordnance Department, the repairs being executed by the battery artificers without extra payment; and any sums expended for petty supplies locally procured, for fuel and other contingencies, will be charged in monthly contingent bills.

3. Detailed instructions for the future regulation of these services will be issued hereafter.

4. The following sums will be allowed monthly for stationery and repair of arms :—

Garrison Batteries	...	Rs.	45
Field, Heavy and Mountain Batteries	...	,,	50
Batteries of Horse Artillery	...	,,	55

5. An allowance of ... per mensem will be given for shoeing each horse attached to batteries and head-quarters of brigades. For mountain batteries in which few of the mules are regularly shod there will be no allowance, and the amount expended in shoeing will be recovered in contingent bills.

6. The repairs of tents with batteries, in which an allowance is now drawn for this purpose, will be effected in accordance with G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1873.

7. Country veterinary medicines will be supplied by the Commissariat Department half-yearly on indents countersigned by the inspecting veterinary surgeon.

8. An allowance of 1½ annas per maund for grinding gram, barley, or other grain issued to horses and mules, will be given to cover all petty charges incurred in preparing the food.

9. Officers commanding native field and mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force, the field batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Scinde and Guzerat Mountain Trains, will receive a staff salary of 250 rupees a month in addition to staff corps pay of rank; officers commanding the garrison battery of the Punjab Frontier Force and the garrison battery at Aden will receive a staff salary of 150 rupees a month, in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank. Officers commanding native batteries of any description will be required to vacate their appointments on promotion to the substantive rank of Major.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 23.

Sawyer, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.

JANUARY 25.

McAlister, Surgeon, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
O borne, Colonel, Head Quarter Staff, on duty, from Simla.
Birch, Captain, Bengal late 1st E Light Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Baldock, Vet Surg. Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

JANUARY 25.

Plowden, Sub Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on Mcd Cert, to England.
Noble, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Rogers, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.
Eades, Surgeon, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on duty, to Morar.
Muller, Sub Conductor, Bengal Commissariat, on sick leave, to England.
McAlister, Surg, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Mayne, Lieut Colonel, Madras Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Rice, Colonel, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Ca war.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

182-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East &c., v Mathooradass Goverdhun.
741-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maganbai Hemchund v Shankarlali Ramlal and others—Jafferson and Payne and A. Framjee.
777-73—In Person—Boorjee Damjee v Sha Assoo Mohanee and others—No appearance.
248-74—Bhaopoojee and Thacurdass—Framjee Kaikushroo v Gokjee Podar—No appearance.
269-74—Dharamsey and Thacurdass—Vaijee Canjee and another v Dhurrumsey Damodhur and another G. J. Mody.
351-74—Shamrao Pandorung Nusserwanjee C v Thomas Ellis—M. H. Valkan
563-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Charles Picle v Goosney Welljee and others—No appearance.
651-74—Jefferson and Payne—Doo ubdas Moriedhar v Ruttonjee Aspundirajee.
652-74—A. Framjee—Manwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nenbai widow—No appearance.
664-74—Jewark and Tobin—Navazbai v Muncherjee Jamasjee Vacha—No appearance.
676-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—C. Tyabjee and another v Fazullah Cassambhoy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husanjee and others—Bhapujee and Thacurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Esmail and others—Bhapoojee and Tuscurdas, Lynch and T bin (part heard).
436-73—Tyabjee and sayani—Bhaiker Bhawoo v Jemsetjee Nowrojee and others—Khunderao.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John M'clonad v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferso and Payne.
456-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Canjee Meghjee v Virjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Sunnooka Roopajee v Futta Dipa—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovundas Jugjeevundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Na ayen Jugmonath v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PEDDER—January 24th, at Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of W. G. Pedder Esq., C. S., of a daughter. (By telegraph).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ESSAI—January 21st, at Military Square, Bombay, the wife of W. J. Essai, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MAXWELL—GOUTIERE—January 19th, at Agra, by the Rev. Fr. Symphorien, Rector of St. Peter's College, James Weller Maxwell, Esq., of Eta, N. W. P., to Cora Louise Goutiere, second daughter of the late A. F. Goutiere, Esq., of Gorucknore.
WACE—DAMPIER—January 21st, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Bishop of Calcutta, Alfred Augustus Wace, B.C.S., to Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of H. L. Dampier, B.C.S.

DEATH.

McDONALD—January 12th, at Malta, Jane, the wife of Mr. Alex McDonald, Gourepore Factory.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1875.

THERE is now no doubt that Serjeant Ballantine has agreed to come out to India to defend the Gaekwar; and he will leave England by next Friday's mail, so as to be here by the 18th of February, the day fixed for the commencement of the trial. The temptation of so splendid a retaining fee as £5,000 was too powerful, apparently, to be resisted by the learned Serjeant; and the engagement of so distinguished a barrister will assuredly add to the interest of the great State trial we are all looking forward to. It is, however, a matter for speculation whether Serjeant Ballantine will show himself a master of the kind of advocacy likely to be most effective in such a trial. The learned Serjeant has made his reputation as an Old Bailey lawyer, and we shall be curious to see how he will get on without a jury to appeal to and with Indian instead of English witnesses to cross-examine. He will probably succeed in giving poor Colonel Phayre a few hours of exquisite torture, if that gallant officer is put into the witness-box; but even Serjeant Ballantine's powers of cross-examination will be foiled by witnesses who are entitled to the privilege of having the questions of counsel interpreted to them before giving their answers, and who can therefore never be taken at a disadvantage. Mr. Chisholm Anstey, had fate suffered him to live till now, would have been by far the best champion the Gaekwar could have had; for Mr. Anstey was not a man merely versed in the forensic strife of English criminal courts, he was always more of a philosopher and a politician than a lawyer, and his intense hatred of despotism and profound and earnest, if sometimes misguided, passion for human freedom impelled him, whenever he was defending a prisoner accused of treasonable practices against the State, to pour forth his soul in a torrent of fervid declamation which shook the composure of the severest Judges and stirred the depths of the popular heart. At Baroda Mr. Anstey would have appeared, not as the hired advocate of a miserable poisoner, but as the avenging genius of the Mahratta nation, oppressed for so many years by a tyrannical British Government; and it would have taken all the imperturbable wisdom even of Mr. Raymond West to shield the Empire from the attacks of such a vehement assailant. Serjeant Ballantine may be gifted with similar powers, and may have been only waiting for the opportunity to develope them. But he has certainly given no sign, so far in his career, of being anything better than an Old Bailey pleader; and we would respectfully advise the attorneys for the defence to send to Aden for him, along with notes of the evidence for the prosecution (the substance of which has been already communicated to them for this purpose), copies of Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas* and of all the works of Major Evans Bell and other writers of his way of thinking on the subject of the relations between the Paramount Power and native States.

So much has been said in disfavour of General Duty Officers of the Indian Armies, that it is only fair to make the public acquainted with the true position of a very numerous company of military men, all of high rank in the service, but unfortunately unable to avail themselves of its privileges owing to the confusion in army officers that this country has now to deplore. The correspondent of the London *Times* lately spoke of the fifty one, doing duty field officers, of the Bengal Army as men who had no other employment but "to draw their pay," but this is an exaggeration very unfair to the officers concerned, for whom certain duties are distinctly laid down; and by no means light duties either. In large cantonments and stations, a Field officer performing general duty is often day after day employed upon some duty or other. For instance, one day he is a President, or member of a Court Martial; the next Field Officer of the day; after that again a President, or Member of some Station Committee or Board; "Galloper to the General officer Commanding the Division at Brigade Parade," another day; a Hindustani Examiner, the next, a Paymaster of prize money, or pensioners, after this is over, and so on, the routine only varying with the number of duty officers at the Station. Besides all this, General duty officers are expected to keep themselves thoroughly acquainted with Drill, and are twice a year tested by officers Commanding Divisions in this part of their duty. Now, we do not say that these officers have as much to do as those employed with Regiments, but we certainly think that their duties are sufficiently clear and onerous to exempt them from the charge of complete idleness brought against them by the *Times* correspondent. In some respects their duties are even more irksome,—because more undefined,—than those appertaining to Regimental officers, and it must be borne in mind that whereas the Regimental officer with Native troops receives a handsome staff salary for doing his duty, the General Duty officer receives nothing beyond his bare pay for performing any duty whatever that he may be called upon to do. It is a great injustice to speak of General Duty officers as if, in the first place, it was their fault that they were not Regimentally employed, and, in the second, as if they had nothing whatever to do but amuse themselves. Nevertheless, this is the manner in which these officers are commonly alluded to, and the reason is not far to seek,—it will be found, in a great measure, in professional discontent and professional jealousy together. Regimental officers, dissatisfied with ancient and fidgetty Commandants, Regiments without *esprit de corps*, and duties that should fall upon a dozen officers rather than on six, are tempted in moments of ill humour to envy the doing duty officer who escapes some of their annoyances; and, envy being more or less malicious, they strive to decry the latter's usefulness. The Regimental officers would like to retain their Staff pay and yet escape Regimental duty, but, as they cannot do this, they are prone to revenge themselves upon the General duty officer by declaring he does nothing. The public, believing Military men to be the best judges of these things, echoes the parrot cry without knowing or caring much about it, and so it comes to pass that a very considerable body of officers of high rank—many of them distinguished—are stigmatised as voluntary idlers when, in fact, they are nothing of the sort. Again, the popular notion of a doing duty officer's lines is that they have fallen in pleasant places. People fancy he is a lucky man, when he is rather anything else. As an unemployed (Regimentally) Field Officer, he loses staff pay worth from rupees two hundred to three hundred a month, and this through no fault of his own, but through blunders of organisation with which he had nothing to do. This is not all. He loses what is as important to a soldier as his pay—the privileges belonging to his rank also. As a doing general duty officer, his rank carries little authority with it, and in some instances superior officers would appear to fancy that they may treat Colonels and Majors as Captains and Subalterns simply because as Field Officers they are not Regimentally employed. Again, the doing duty officer labours under the obvious disadvantage of being liable to be removed from place to place at the very shortest notice, so that we should think that, upon the whole, not only is the general duty officer's lot not one to be envied, but that much injustice is done him in pourtraying his position as one of ease and slothfulness.

We suppose that there must be general duty officers in India so long as a penny wise and pound foolish economy declines to reconstruct the Native Army, both thoroughly and well. And Field Officers, whether regimentally or generally employed, are costly officers, no doubt; still there is no help for a host of them while the Indian Army continues as it is at present, and is officered from a Staff Corps,—an institution quite foreign to it. It may be some consolation to the public to know, however, that the services of general duty officers are in some respects so valuable that General Officers would be doubtless on occasion distressed to dispense with them. This arises from the paucity of Subalterns and Captains with Native Regiments. These latter can no longer be found in sufficient numbers to perform the garrison duties required of them; so that doing duty Field Officers are *practically* doing the work of Captains and Subalterns just as regimentally employed Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels are taking the bread out of the mouths of these same Subordinates by filling the appointments which should have been Captains' posts had the original scheme of an irregular organisation been clung to. This is another instance of the extraordinary confusion into which our military affairs have fallen, but it only supports the truth of our argument that general duty Field Officers are not unemployed, since they are actually performing the garrison duties of Captains who are becoming rarer and rarer in the Native Army every day that passes. In another respect doing duty Field Officers are worthy the commiseration of that fair dealing English Public that will always take the part of a man who suffers through no fault of his own. Their military careers have been blighted. Had the whimsical "new organisation" never been introduced, many of these officers, now doing general duty without staff pay, would be at this moment in command of Regiments with handsome command allowances, and with prospects even brighter in front of them. In the old times it was nothing unusual for a Major to command a Native Regiment, but now such a thing is unheard of; in fact, not only do general duty officers lose money and staff pay, but command, fame, and all the chief attractions of a military career are closed to them: again, be it marked, through no fault of their own, but simply and solely owing to the blunders of the State. Practically they are worse treated in every way than any other class of officer in the Army, but theoretically they are regarded as especially fortunate because they are allowed to retain the bare pay of their ranks with no Regimental duty attached to it; to gain which they have served in India some twenty, some six and twenty, some thirty years! We might easily go on multiplying the misfortunes of the general duty officer, but we have probably adduced sufficient to shew the impartial reader that much careless injustice is done officers who in no wise merit it. The *Times'* correspondent's letter is calculated to convey the impression that doing duty officers are to be envied rather than commiserated, but, unless a man is to be congratulated on losing every thing that renders a soldier's life attractive for the sole exchange of being worse paid than his comrades, we are at a loss to know upon what grounds the impression can be justified.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THROUGH the carelessness of the printer, the 25th Borderers were spoken of as the 28th in our issue of yesterday; and we were made to say in our leading article that the Gaekwar had been "elected" instead of "arrested," while the following passage was, by the transposition of a few lines, rendered quite unintelligible :—"The people of Guzerat have always maintained their old antipathy to the Mahrattas, and the Gaekwar's family would certainly have found its way back to Maharashtra long ago if the British Government had not first raised it to Sovereign dignity and then kept it on the throne. The Poona memorialists, therefore, cannot be thinking of the general interest, but only of that of a particular class, when they lecture the Viceroy on the beauty and wisdom of the policy of handing Baroda back to a native ruler. Indeed, they are frank enough, in one paragraph of their memorial, to avow the real motive of their interference. "As inhabitants of the late capital of the Peishwas, they are," by their own statement, "bound by diverse ties of interest and relationship with the outlying conquests of the once great Mahratta confederacy, represented by the States of Baroda, Indore, Gwalior, &c." Does this *et celera* stand for Nagpore and Berar?

WHILST the recent visit of His Excellency in Kattywar was yet *en posse*, one of the foremost of the Kattywar States was in great difficulty about receiving His Excellency with proper salutes. Two guns belonging to the State were long ago *hors-de-combat*, and no amount of powder could have evoked anything like a cracking response from them, befitting the j

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

SIR L. PELLY'S HUNTING PARTY—THE GAEKWAR'S DEFENCE.

BARODA, 25TH JANUARY.

There will be a grand cheeta hunt on Thursday.

Serjeant Ballantine has accepted the Gaekwar's retainer. He leaves England next mail, due in Bombay on the 18th February.

At the Gaekwar's request, Sir L. Pelly has paid Mr. Jefferson seventy-five thousand rupees for the defence. Mr. Ingram is not coming.

Mr. Souter has found gold and silver articles valued at thirty thousand rupees in the dispensary.

The Nabob visited Sir Lewis Pelly on Sunday.

Mr. Cleveland is here for the prosecution.

Town quiet.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—SIR RICHARD COUCH—THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, 25TH JANUARY.

Mr. Hume, Secretary Agricultural Department, goes on two months' privilege leave. During his absence, it is said, he will examine the capabilities and trade of Madras ports and harbours. Mr. George Batten officiates for Mr. Hume.

The Bengal Administration Report has been issued.

The Society of Calcutta Attornies are subscribing for a testimonial for presentation to Sir Richard Couch.

The head-quarters of the Bengal Government proceed to Darjeeling about the middle of March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO—GARIBALDI AT ROME.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY.

The Sublime Porte has consented to the trial of the Montenegrins implicated in the late affair at Podgoritza by a mixed tribunal which is to sit at Montenegro.

Latest bulletins respecting the health of Prince Leopold state that His Royal Highness is better.

Garibaldi has arrived at Rome, where he has been most enthusiastically received.

The Associated Colliery owners in South Wales have decided on a general lock out from the 1st February.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10⅛d. to 3/16
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£15-10
Do. Mercantile „	£24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£28
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£ 53,375,000
Notes in Circulation	£167,875,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅛
5 do. French Rente 1872	100½
Bar Silver	57⅛

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—British Sceptre.

FALL OF A BRIDGE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that two arches and a pier of the Singur Bridge on the Jubbulpore extension of the G. I. P. Railway fell yesterday morning, seriously injuring eight men. This bridge had been condemned as unsafe some months ago, and trains have been running on a diversion across the river since the middle of November. The accident, therefore, will cause no interruption of traffic.

THE Maharaja of Jodhpore arrived in Agra on the morning of the 18th, accompanied by Mr. Lewis Gordon and his personal suite. His stay in Agra will, it is said, be short. He proceeds to Joypore, where he will be the guest of the Maharaja for a few days. Scindiah and Holkar have had their meeting; why not Jodhpore and Joypore?

A PORTION of the Calcutta public is said to be alarmed, because at present it looks as if the members of the local bar were about to permit Sir Richard Couch, the retiring Chief Justice, to leave Bengal without giving him a dinner. Probably the Calcutta bar think that Sir Richard will have quite enough to do to manage the mess which will be spread before him in Baroda.

THE Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps is to be abolished, the Military Ordnance Commission, which has been recently holding its sittings at the Madras and elsewhere, having arrived at the conclusion that the manufacture of gun-carriages and other munitions of war by the agency of hired artisans is an easier and less expensive measure, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for maintaining an extensive and expensive body of artificers.

THE *Sind News*, in the following sentences, adds to the strength of the opinion which has been expressed throughout India with a unanimity which is rare among Indian journals:—"Our firm conviction is, that under native rule Baroda will always be what it has always been—a hotbed of corruption and villainy. One Gaekwar will be no better than another, and we really think that, in the interests of the millions of Baroda the British Government should not hesitate to annex the territory to its own dominions. A measure like that will alone be the salvation of the State, and it ought to be adopted without delay."

We dare say Bombay society will be astonished to learn that according to the correspondent of a Poona paper a "gloom has been cast over it," because of Reuter's information "that the illness of H. R. H. Prince Leopold has assumed a very serious aspect, and that his medical advisers have given up all hopes of his recovery." It is also said that "many a fervent prayer is sent up to the throne of the Almighty to spare Victoria her darling son—nay, there is even a talk of holding public prayer-meetings, as was done during the illness of the Prince of Wales." We are afraid this is much too good an account to give of Bombay society, and that there is much more thought at the present moment about the coming Byculla Club ball than about holding public prayer meetings.

SOME time ago Bombay athletes were astonished at being told that some Parsee boys in the Parsee gymnasium can jump seven feet *high*—an impossible feat, so far as our experience enables us to judge. Now, however, we receive news from Dacca, which seems to show that in Bengal they have some pedestrians as wonderful in their way as the Parsee jumpers of Bombay. The local paper, in reporting the Dacca sports which took place last week, mentions that a Mr. Garrett, who is spoken of enthusiastically as "invincible," ran a half-mile in one minute fifty-two seconds. We do not think there is a pedestrian in India who can do half-a-mile in this time, and we should be inclined to think that no professional in England has yet managed to cover the distance in such good time. We suppose that the *Bengal Times* reporter has made a mistake: if he has not, Mr. Garrett is a "cracker," and no mistake.

LUCKNOW garrison has been very stirring of late. There have been regular Brigade parades twice a week of the Horse Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and Field Artillery, commanded by the senior officers of each branch in rotation, under the superintendence of the Commander of the Oudh Division, General Olpherts. On Wednesday last a sham fight took place, the scene of operations being the Dilkhoosha, which was defended by a force under Major Schmidt, Assistant Adjutant-General, while the opposing force was commanded by Colonel Ibbard, 41st N. I. The battle commenced soon after 9 A.M., and lasted till past mid-day, the men being on the move altogether about five or six hours. Major Schmidt's force, being out numbered, fell back through the Martiniere Park across the canal to the Wingfield Gardens, where operations terminated. General Olpherts acted as umpire, and at the end of the parade pointed out to the force drawn up in the Mahomed Bagh the mistakes that had occurred; but, nevertheless, expressing himself greatly satisfied.

THE difficulty of legislating regarding giving the right to private individuals to manufacture salt is illustrated by the following facts, which are supplied by the *Bengal Times*:—"Mr. Grimley, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., remarks that, in the 24-Pergunnahs, the permission to very poor people to manufacture salt for private consumption has been abused, and persons in moderately comfortable circumstances avail themselves of it to manufacture salt for barter as well as for private use. In Orissa such practices have been stamped out by the police, and those who do not consume duty-paid salt are probably too poor to purchase it, and use instead salt water for cooking purpose. It is said that a large quantity is passed across the Orissa frontier into the tributary states, which, after having paid Government duty, is subjected by the Rajahs to additional imposts; in some instances they establish a monopoly of it or sell the right of sale to merchants. Sometimes importers pay as high a duty as five annas a maund to the extortionate Rajahs, and the salt thus burdened with extra duties and cost of transit, fetches occasionally four annas per seer in some of the hill tracts. The Collector of Balasore has recommended that the Rajahs be required to pass without hindrance all salt covered by Government *rowannah*."

BARODA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 25TH JANUARY.

THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICERS.

THE following is an official copy of the memorandum of oral instructions given by Sir Lewis Pelly to the revenue officers administering mahals on returning to their several jurisdictions. He said:—The first thing the revenue officers have to do is to endeavour to restore the confidence of the ryots. It should be borne in mind that the object in view is not primarily to increase our land revenue, but to render the demand such that cultivators may be enabled to pay without distress. The revenue officers must act with common sense, and keep constantly in mind the present peculiar state of the agriculturists of this State. The revenue officers should consult with the patells and leading seemdars, and induce them by an undeviating adherence to good faith and moderation to co-operate with the Government in arranging such provisional rates of assessment as may be fair towards the State and liberal to the cultivators.

2. A scientific revenue survey will be introduced as soon as possible. But pending its introduction the revenue officers of all grades should devote their attention to collecting statistical information regarding the capabilities of the soil and the tenures on which the alienated portion is held, in order that the information so collected may hereafter become useful to the survey officers. Petty village officers, such as patells, tullatees, and seemdars should be called upon to prepare and furnish under their signatures returns approximately showing arrears of lands, their tenures, productive capabilities and other general statistical information. It is not expected that these tabular statements will be quite accurate, but the local officers and village heads of the agricultural districts may fairly be expected to be able to submit approximate statements; and if hereafter, when the survey and settlement officers visit districts, it be found that wilfully ignocurate or misleading information has been tendered, the persons so offending will be prosecuted at law and punished.

3. Measures should be taken to let out waste lands for cultivation on very favourable terms. Petitions should be freely received, and every facility afforded to applicants or intending applicants. It will be the duty of the revenue officers to make enquiry into these petitions, and submit them with their opinions as to the number of years for which the land applied for should be leased. It will be discretional with soobas to settle as to the number of years for which a lease should hold good. When final orders from the Hoozoor are obtained, a putta or lease will be issued under the seal and signature of the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner, sothat, when the State is handed over to a native administration, the terms of the lease may not be interfered with.

4. Proclamation has already been issued remitting arrears of land revenue for former years, including those of 1927 (A. D. 1870-71). Complete lists of arrears due for 1928 to 1930 (A.D. 1871-72 to 1873-74) should be submitted as therein desired. Pending the final disposal of these arrears, the ryots should not be bullied. Cases where the land revenue could not be realised, owing to poverty or other similar causes, should be submitted for special orders. The above procedure is not applicable to farmers of revenue who agreed to pay a certain amount of their own free will. These middlemen will as a rule be called on to fulfil their contracts. But the terms for which those contracts were entered into having expired, they will not be permitted in any way to harass the ryots. There may be cases in which remission to farmers will be required, but such cases should be submitted for orders.

5. It will be the duty of all revenue officers to ascertain and report from time to time the state of affairs in the country; special care being taken to bring to notice as often as possible whether the ryots are satisfied and contented, and whether the present administration has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public, and whether the revenue is punctually paid in, or, failing payment, what the real or assigned cause of non-payment may be.

6. Cases may be brought to light in which Government officers and others have heretofore enforced oppressive measures in the collection of land revenue, or have misappropriated Government money. Full enquiry should be made into such complaints, and orders be obtained for criminal prosecution.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, Colonel,
Agent, Governor-General, and Special Commissioner administering the Baroda State.

REMOVAL OF THE SENAPUTTEE AND ABOLITION OF HIS OFFICE.

The following is an official memorandum, removing the Senaputtee and abolishing his office, in consequence of his fraudulent conduct in having concealed State monies amounting to forty lakhs of rupees:—

On the day previous to that whereon the Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner assumed charge of the administration of the Baroda State, the Senaputtee concealed in two old trunks in the Palace two sums of rupees twenty lakhs each, total forty lakhs worth of British rupees in 4,000 promissory [currency] notes of the Government of India of Rs. 1,000 each note.

This transaction coming to the notice of the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, the Senaputtee was called and admitted having thus disposed of the said notes.

The notes were then discovered and brought to the Agent Governor-General and Special Commissioner, who caused them to be counted and their numbers and dates registered. They are now made over to the State as State property.

The Agent Governor-General and Special Commissioner, having called on the principal Sirdars of the State and other persons of consideration for their opinion as to the character of the transaction entered into by the Senaputtee, that transaction has been unanimously condemned as injurious to the State and fraudulent.

The Agent Governor-General and Special Commissioner administering the Baroda State, concurring in the above opinion, hereby orders that the Senaputtee be removed from office and that the salutes heretofore given him cease.

The appointment of Senaputtee, which is of recent creation, and which is further an innovation upon the ancient constitution of the State, and which has been declared by the Sirdars to be without utility, is abolished.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, Colonel,
Agent G. G. and Special Commissioner administering the Baroda State.

THE GAEKWAR'S STATE PAPERS.

It is important to know that the whole of the Gaekwar's State papers are at present in Baroda Camp under a strong guard of the 9th Regiment. If these documents were examined, perhaps they could reveal many a strange circumstance.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SIRDARS.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent at Baroda who has good opportunities of gauging native feeling writes to us:—"It is generally thought here that Sir Lewis Pelly is too considerate with the Sirdars, and his gentlemanly forbearance towards them has already been construed into weakness and hesitation and has resulted in a direct insult being offered to Sir Lewis by a Sirdar, who, however, apologised immediately afterwards on being threatened with dismissal from the counsels that were sitting. This impertinent Sirdar is well known for his vulgarity and insolence, even towards the Gaekwar, on many occasions. It is to be hoped that Sir Lewis will make a marked example of one or more of these uneducated and bumptious persons."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon an "extraordinary" of the *Bombay Government Gazette* was issued, stating that His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, will return to Bombay this forenoon in Her Majesty's steam ship May Frere, and land at the Apollo Bunder at 10 o'clock A.M. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when His Excellency lands at the Apollo Bunder. A guard of honor will be in attendance. Officers and heads of departments are invited to be present at the Apollo Bunder.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JUNG BAHADUR, K. C. B.

THE special train which brought Sir Jung Bahadur and suite from Nassick, arrived at the Byculla railway station at 4-15 p. m. yesterday. Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Lee Warner, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and some others were on the platform to receive Sir Jung Bahadur. The Resident of Nepaul, Mr. Charles Girdlestone, and Mrs. Girdlestone, came in the same train. Captain Doig and a hundred men of the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, formed a guard of honor, and there were besides fourteen of the Governor's bodyguard. A carriage and four, with two postillions, took the Maharaja down to his residence in Bombay. His Excellency during his stay here, will reside in 'Tank Villa,' Gowallia Tank, a house belonging to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymony, C.S.I., which has been rented and furnished for the Maharaja by Ludha Ebrahim and Co. The building is the same in which the Maharaja of Travancore resided during his stay in Bombay. On his arrival at the railway station Sir Jung Bahadur was introduced by Mr. Girdlestone (the Political Agent of Nepaul) to Mr. Lee Warner and Mr. Nugent, and, shortly after, His Excellency drove off, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Runodup Sing, and Mr. Nugent. Six sons of the Maharaja and five of his nephews accompanied him from Nepaul. The names of the former are General Juggut Jung, General Jeit Jung, General Bubber Jung, General Padan Jung. General Ranbeer Jung and Colonel Noor Jung; His Excellency's nephews are Lieutenant General Kedar Nursing, Lieut.-General Bumber Bikram, Lieut.-General Beer Shumsheree, Major-General Ameer Jung, and Colonel Dojee Noor Sing. Mr. Emmett, tutor to the Maharaja's sons, also accompanied the party. Besides those above named, the following gentlemen formed the Maharaja's staff, Colonel Run Sing, Col. Sidhman Sing, Col. Lall Sing, Col. Dulbhanjee Sing, Major Sangram Saor, Major Meer Sanbal Bulwant Sing, Capt. Mahadur Sing Khetree, and Capt. Chandra Sing. Eighty of Sir Jung Bahadur's troops, with officers, also arrived by the same train. His Excellency was accompanied by four of the Ranees, two native doctors and four clerks; the domestics consisting of about thirty maid servants and sixty mail attendants. The train left Kassarah at 12-35.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON is expected to return on Saturday next from Poona, to which place he went some days ago.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The total number of prisoners was 381 during the week ending the 25th inst. There were 139 under sentences of the High Court, 210 from the Police Magistrates' Courts, 28 Europeans and 4 natives from Military Courts Martial.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Saturday night at Kennery, on the bodies of two females which were washed ashore. The deceased must have been drowned in the accident during the squall on Tuesday last. A verdict of "accidental death by drowning" was recorded.

THEFT.—Thomas Murray, a seaman, was charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having stolen two pairs of trowsers valued at Rs. 12, and belonging to a fireman named Henry Johnson. He was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

TRESPASS.—Four seamen named Henry Townsley, Samuel Heath, James Wilson and Thomas Morland were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with wilfully trespassing in the European General Hospital on the 24th instant, and with being drunk and disorderly. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—On Sunday last a Parsee named Pherozshaw Cowasjee reported to the police that while his two children were at play on the public road, a Parsee told the elder child that his father wanted the silver ornaments he wore upon his ankles. The child gave them up and the dishonest Parsee has made himself scarce. The police are after him.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade bandstand, at 5-45 P.M. this evening:—

Quadrille	Le Chateau a Toto—Lamotte.
Overture	La Gaza Ladra—Rossini.
Valse	Themse Lieder—Gungl.
Air and Chorus	Indra—Flotow.
Selection	Les Bells Helene—Offenbach.
Galop	Auf un I Davon—Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—A Hindoo woman summoned her husband yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, for refusing to support his child. The defendant stated that the woman was not his lawful wife, but that he was willing to take her back and support the child if she would consent to live with him. Complainant would not go back to her husband, and so his Worship ordered the latter to pay Rs. 3 per mensem towards the child's support.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—One Bhowanee Yenkoba charged three persons named Pamro, Ballaram and Hemana, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, with having enticed away his wife. He further charged the second defendant with having committed adultery with her, and the third defendant with having aided and abetted in the commission of the above offences. Complainant stated that his wife was out in Bombay. The case has been adjourned until Monday next.

AN APPLICATION.—Captain Van Norden, of the British ship Stuart Hahnemann, applied to the Senior Magistrate, yesterday forenoon, for a summons against Thomas Foley, a seaman of that vessel, whom he charged with wilful disobedience of lawful orders, and an indecent assault on some of the ship's boys. His Worship had received a certificate from Dr. Sidney Smith stating that Foley was ill and was in hospital, as he required medical treatment and good food. The captain handed his Worship a note from the Shipping Master that he had received. The summons was granted.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.—Some of the chief residents of Tanna have followed the example set by the Poona memorialists, and convened a meeting on Tuesday last, when a memorial was got up and telegraphed to Lord Northbrook. The memorial expressed the gratitude of the residents of Tanna to the Viceroy for his resolution not to annex Baroda, and testified the appreciation, by the memorialists, of the Viceroy's proceedings. It was also requested that two at least of those appointed to sit on the special Court to try the Gaekwar should be natives, the names of the Hon. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Sir T. Mahadeva Rao, Sir Salar Jung, &c., being suggested.

DISPUTING BUGGY FARE.—A buggy driver named Futty Mahommed sued a Mr. James Hind at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, for buggy hire due. The complainant stated that the defendant had engaged his buggy at the Apollo Bunder at 5 P.M., and had detained him at various places until 1 A.M. He, therefore, claimed Rs. 5, as he had to wait upon defendant for two days, and thus lost his fare for that time. The defendant denied having detained him so long, and said that he only had the buggy from 5 P.M. until 8 P.M.; that he had offered the man Rs. 3, which he would not take, and that even in court he had refused Rs. 3½. His Worship said that he had no reason to doubt defendant's statement and gave an order for Rs. 3, and 8 annas for the summons.

ASSAULT.—George Thomas, a saloon waiter of the s.s. Goa, charged Captain Howell, of the vessel, with having assaulted him on the 25th December last. The complainant had since been discharged. The captain admitted having "boxed his ears," and pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction, and that the complainant, although the vessel had put in at Aden, Suez, and Port Said, had made no complaint. It further appeared, from the depositions of the captain and the chief steward, that complainant was often insolent and had used bad language in the saloon, so much so that many of the passengers complained to the captain. He had also been guilty of stealing provisions from the pantry, and had taken the liberty of walking unbidden into a private cabin, in which were the Governor of Goa and his wife, as first-class passengers. His Worship told the captain that he had done wrong in having assaulted the complainant, as he had admitted, and, although the complainant, had been guilty of insolence and was very troublesome, he, as captain, should not have lifted his hand to strike him. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 5.

AN INCIDENT AT THE EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.—Crowds of natives attend daily at Mr. Soundy's "Emporium of Novelties" to try their luck for a rupee. Thousands of articles, large and small, valuable and paltry, are arranged in the place, and each of them bears a number. Tickets containing all the numbers of the goods are understood to be kept in a box, and a visitor, on going into the Emporium and paying a rupee, is allowed to draw a ticket out of the box, and to take away the article the number of which corresponds with the number on the ticket. On Saturday last, one Nagjee Jugdis, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Munmohundas Devidas, went to the Emporium to try his luck with the rest of his countrymen, but as the Fates would have it, before he had had time to draw a prize, he broke a pane of glass in one of Mr. Soundy's show cases. The man was puzzled how to act, but he was still more puzzled when he found his turban disappear from his head. It was forcibly taken possession of on behalf of the owner of the damaged property. He raised an alarm that it contained valuable papers. No heed was paid to his warning, and he therefore ran for and fetched a European constable to the place, and after some little difficulty succeeded in recovering his turban. On searching it he found a five-rupee currency note and a half-rupee piece in its folds, but complained that a currency note for Rs. 100 was missing. Unable to find any trace of it at the Emporium, poor Nagjee left to lodge a complaint before a magistrate.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Henry Case and Colonel Loch.
For Brindisi—Mr W Oliver.
For Venice—Mr J C Limbert, Mr F M Toffali and Mr A A Delmege.
For Aden—Mrs Pestonjee Rustomjee and Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw.

THE DECCAN RIFLE MEETING.

WE have been requested to publish the following corrected scores of the competition for the "Blake Prize":—

1st prize	Rs. 25 and N. R. A. Medal, Pte Baines, 107th Regt.	57
2nd „	„ 20 Pte Butler, 76th Regt	54
3rd „	„ 15 Sergt. Coerless, 76th Regt	54
4th „	„ 10 Pte Scrivens, 76th Regt	54
5th „	„ 10 Pte Grey, 107th Regt	54
6th „	„ 10 Pte Godding, 76th Regt	54
7th „	„ 5 Pte Buttwell, 76th Regt	53

Number of competitors—41.

THE CAMP ON THE ESPLANADE.

A CONTEMPORARY was in error in stating yesterday that the portion of the 25th Regiment, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday night last, is "under orders to proceed to Baroda." The men who arrived form the head-quarters and five companies of the 2nd Battalion of the 25th Foot (King's Own Borderers), and are under command of Colonel Bent. In all 339 men and 12 officers have arrived, and the Saugor detachment, 300 strong, is expected to arrive in about a week hence. Speculation was rife during the last two days as to the purpose for which more European troops could be needed at present. It appears that the regiment is under orders to proceed home, and was to be sent to Deolalee until the time for its embarkation. The approach of the Moharrum has, however, led the authorities to alter their resolution, and to keep the regiment in Bombay for a time, so that their services might be availed of in case of any possible disturbance during the Moharrum. It will leave for England about the 25th February next.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS—ANOTHER BILL OF LADING CASE.

ANOTHER question as to a ship captain's liability under a bill of lading was tried yesterday before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskurjee, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court. One Raghowjee Natha sued the captain of the steam ship Blenheim to recover Rs. 305 as the value of 50 bags of rice short delivered. Mr. Eduljee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) for the defendant.

It appeared that the bill of lading was for 334 bags of rice, of which plaintiff had taken delivery of 284 only. Fifty bags remained and were offered to plaintiff by the captain, but he refused to receive them, as they did not bear his marks. The bill of lading contained, in addition to the usual printed exception, as to "inaccuracies, obliteration, and absence of marks," a written memo.—"Some bags slack and insufficient packing."

Evidence was given on behalf of the defendant that the bags were shipped in a bad state, that the 50 bags of rice were lying at plaintiff's disposal, and that this was the only claim in respect of the rice cargo.

His Honor held that the captain was protected by his bill of lading, and that no sufficient evidence of damage had been given; and on both grounds the court found for the defendant, with Rs. 30 costs.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extra solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and delicious nutritious property of the finest nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A FOREST CASE.

IN the District Court of Tanna, an interesting case was heard before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., District Judge, in which Tatia Deorao was the original plaintiff and appellant, and Uchavram Madhavram, Mamletdar of Dahanu, and Ganpatrao Jotiba, Jungle Inspector of Dahanu, were the original defendants and respondents. Mr. Narayen Amrit appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak for the respondents.

The learned Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—This was a suit to recover damages (Rs. 1,965) on account of the alleged illegal detention of 2,340 teak rafters by the mamletdar of Dahanu's order by the jungle inspector of Dahanu.

The 1st defendant, the mamletdar, answered that he ordered the detention in execution of his duty on a complaint, that the plaintiff refused to produce forest passes, that the delay was consequent on plaintiff's neglect, and that plaintiff had not sustained damage.

The 2nd defendant, the jungle inspector, pleaded that he had carried out the order of his superiors, and that the plaintiff had not suffered damage.

The learned assistant Judge, Mr. W. H. Crowe, fixed three issues, viz:—(1.) Whether the plaintiff's wood had been illegally detained. (2.) Whether plaintiff had suffered any damage on account of detention; and (3.) Whether there was cause of action against the jungle inspector, and recorded the following judgment.

"The plaintiff in this action sues to obtain damages consequent on the detention of his teak logs by the order of defendant No. 1. Such order being, he alleges, illegal and unauthorized. The claim is founded on exhibit No. 41, a document purporting to be a contract between the plaintiff and one Lukshman Kalyan for the delivery within a certain time of 114 score of rafters at the rate of Rs. 40 per score. Owing to this property being detained plaintiff alleges he was unable to perform his part of the contract, which, therefore, fell through and the market rate of teak logs having fallen about the same time he had to dispose of his goods at unfavourable rates, and the special damages that accrued from the ground of the present claim.

"The defendant No. 1 admits in his deposition, exhibit No. 23, that he was not invested with magisterial powers at the time he passed the order in question, but is of opinion that by virtue of his office of mamlatdar he had authority to detain the wood in question. I am not aware of any law nor does the pleader for the defendant cite any whereby any such authority as that exercised in this case is given. The wood it appears from the depositions of the plaintiff and No. 105 had been brought from an Inam village, so that admitting the whole of the produce of the Government forests was under the control of the mamletdar, there would be nothing to show why this particular wood should be subject to any interference on the part of any Government officer. It further appears that the passes which traders are required by the orders of the Revenue department to produce when conveying timber from Inam villages were in the present instance all forthcoming, part of them being with the jungle inspector and part of them given to the mamletdar. I am of opinion that the mamletdar acted throughout beyond the scope of his authority and that his detention of the plaintiff's wood was illegal though no malice or *mala fide* is alleged, the detention of the wood cannot be looked upon otherwise than in the light of a tortious act.

"The second issue concerns the loss sustained by the plaintiff owing to the difference in the price of the wood at the time of the tort and at the time of its return and which is claimed by him as a special damage consequent on the tort. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff on this issue consist of exhibit No. 41, the agreement regarding the price of the wood with Lukshman Kalyan and exhibits No. 40 and 46, extracts from plaintiff's accounts showing the sums actually realized by the sale of the wood. The execution of No 41 is deposed to by witnesses No. 86, 88 and 102 whose depositions as taken by my predecessor are also recorded (No. 40, 53 and 54) and the evidence of the plaintiff himself. I consider its execution fully proved, and have now to consider whether it is a *bona fide* document, or one executed in furtherance of a fraudulent purpose. According to the terms of this document Lukshman Kalyan agrees to take 114 *kodies* or scores of teak rafters from the plaintiff if delivered before the end of the month of Phalgun Samwat 1927 at Mote bunder, at the rate of Rs. 40 per kodi, the rafters to be of the same quality and description as those of the plaintiff, lying then at Sawte bunder. The transaction it will be seen involves an outlay of Rs. 4,560 and is one which, it may be fairly presumed, would not be entered into without some consideration and precaution against loss, risk, &c. The passer of the bond Lukshman Kalyan is a witness in the case and has been examined on two occasions during the hearing of the suit—(Nos. 40 and 86). The agreement was written on the 14th Sudha Phalgun (6th March). The mamletdar's order of attachment having been made according to the plaint on 7th March. The witness says that he has never passed such an agreement as this No 41 before, that he cannot say if he had ever purchased wood of the plaintiff before, that he had never been to Mote bunder for the purposes of trade, that he got no letter from Mote to inform him what was the market rate of timber there, but after some hesitation he adds that he saw a letter addressed to a Wani named Nago, but that he knows nothing more of him. He cannot remember the price quoted in this letter. He made no further enquiries regarding the price. He bought no other rafters than those belonging to the plaintiff. He had no agent at Mote. He gave no earnest-money on concluding the transaction, and he did not go into plaintiff's house for the purpose of buying wood. He also says that he looked at the almanack in writing the agreement. Referring to this last point witness No. 88 distinctly states that no almanack was taken out in his presence, that he would have seen if it had been. That he saw Lukshman Kalyan write the agreement and that in the course of his experience he had never seen such an agreement as this one. While No. 102 says that he does not remember if the almanack was taken out and that he has never seen such an agreement before, while both say no consideration between plaintiff and Lukshman preceded the writing of the agreement. Now it is inconceivable to my mind that a person in the position of this Lukshman Kalyan would have embarked in a purchase amounting to Rupees 4,560 without some enquiry as to the probable profits to be made from it, or without some previous consultation with his brother who is his senior in age and engaged with him in business, their interests being joint. Upon a consideration of all the attendant circumstances, the obligation under which Lukshman lay to the plaintiff's family on account of Medicine, &c., the suspicious nature of the agreement itself, and the manner of Lakshman while under examination, I cannot regard No. 41 otherwise than as a collusive, colourable document, executed with a dishonest purpose, viz. to make the loss which the plaintiff really sustained by the detention of his wood appear greater than it really was. From the evidence of witnesses Nos. 92, 93, 94 and their account books I am of opinion that the plaintiff's timber was not of the value which exhibit No. 41, if proved, would seem to suggest. I consider the plaintiff has not come before the Court with clean hands, that the maxim "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*" must be held to apply to his case. He has not shown that he has suffered the damages alleged in the plaint, and I therefore find on the second issue in the negative. No finding on the 3rd issue is necessary.

"Defendant No. 1 is the only person who derives any advantage from the cupidity of the plaintiff as he must have otherwise been held personally responsible for a gross stretch of his authority.

"I give a decree for the defendants and direct that the costs of the present suit shall be borne by the plaintiff."

The Assistant Judge threw out the suit, with the costs on plaintiff.

The plaintiff appealed.

The District Judge, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, on the 15th instant delivered the following Judgment.

The issues for decision are (1). Whether the plaintiff (appellant) is entitled to recover damages; (2) If so, in what amount; (3) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages (if any) from the 2nd defendant the jungle inspector.

"I find on the issues (1) plaintiff (appellant) is entitled to recover damages; (2) rupees 750. (3) plaintiff (appellant) is entitled to recover damages as against the 2nd defendant, the jungle inspector.

"The evidence in this case is very bulky, I have gone through it carefully, but do not find it necessary to transfer my notes to this judgement, since the evidence is clearly set out in the assistant judge's judgment. My difference from the learned assistant judge is entirely on the law of the case.

"I concur with him in finding that the attachment of the wood by the defendants was illegal and a tortious act, I also concur with him in holding the exhibit No. 41, an agreement put forward by the plaintiff, to shew how great loss he had sustained, to be a collusive and colourable document, got up for the purposes of this suit.

"I differ from the Lower court as to the application of the maxim *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus* to the case, and think that notwithstanding plaintiff's failure on exhibit No. 41, he is entitled to recover such damages as he may otherwise prove his right to. The words "*in omnibus*" in the maxim must, as I understand them, be limited to all circumstances of the false assertion and should not be extended to independent allegations or facts.

"On this apprehension of the law, I have looked for evidence as to damage and loss, independently of exhibit No. 41.

"I find from the evidence of the witnesses No. 65 Lalji, No. 82 Sitaram, No. 83 Dondo, No. 84 Ganesh, No. 85 Janardhan, No. 86 Lakshman, No. 93 Sundarji, and No. 94 Narotam, that the plaintiff's rafters attached were of good size and quality, and that he sold them at Rs. 20 per score at distant bunders, subject to cost of carriage, whereas the price at Sawte bunder whence he was conveying them at the time of attachment was from Rs. 25—27 per score.

"Under the circumstances I consider plaintiff entitled to the benefit of the highest rate and estimate his loss at Rs 7 per score, or Rs. 679 on 97 scores.

"It is impossible in such a case to estimate damages correctly to a rupee, I think it fair to raise the rupees 679 to rupees 750, on account of the cost of conveyance of the wood to distant bunders on the 3rd June; I only say, that the forest Inspector cannot as has been urged plead 'respondent superior,' there being no evidence whatever on the record to establish the relation of master and servant, or of principal and agent, between the mamletdar and the forest Inspector."

The Court then gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 750 with costs in proportion.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DEBATE ON THE LAW REPORTS BILL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE tedious and occasionally offensive remarks with which Mr. Hobhouse has endeavoured to persuade the Legislative Council that he is, single-handed, a safer judge and guide in the delicate matter of law-reporting than the High Courts of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the English Bar of the Presidencies, and almost the whole Indian Press, put together, will hardly have concealed from the large number of persons who take a somewhat different estimate of the legal member's ability from that formed by himself, the fact that his speech, which we reported yesterday, omits to remove any of the serious objections that have universally been taken against his bill. It is, we think, a serious calamity to the country, not only that a bill of this kind should have passed into law, but that it should have been forced into law under such circumstances as those which we have just described. The first lesson which an experience of this kind is apt to teach the public is, that the members of the Executive Council consider it a point of honor to hold together through thick and thin, like the members of an English cabinet,

OUR ARMY.

(*Times.*)

COLONEL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, M. P. for Sunderland, writes to us on the subject of recruiting for the British Army:—

"This question seems so plainly to be the pressing one of the present moment that any one who has reflected much upon it would seem to owe the public his contribution to the general stock of knowledge on the matter. This leads me to trouble you with the result of many years' consideration on the subject. We have been assured, on authority, lately that recruiting is in a perfectly satisfactory state. Those who know the Army best know how far this is from being really the case. The fact is that work and wages have been rather slack the last few months—the approach of winter always revives recruiting—and a few more men, of a somewhat better stamp, are coming in at present, from causes however, which are entirely temporary. But the actual state of the Army is this—we have got down to the very last stratum of the labour market for our supply of men; we are keeping up, with great difficulty, and only by sacrificing every former standard of age and physique, the supply of about 17,000 recruits a year that are required to maintain our Army at its weakest peace establishment. It would take at least 40,000 men to complete our 70 home battalions alone to war strength. For this purpose we have a Reserve of about 6,000 men, who have passed through the Line, and a nearly nominal Reserve of about 25,000 more men of the Militia, who are under engagement to be transferred to the Line if required.

"The Artillery is considerably below its establishment; the brigade of guards—always a favourite corps—wants nearly 300 men of its peace strength; our Cavalry stands at 384 sabres to a regiment—about the strength of two foreign squadrons. Reserves of men and horse, for it we have none. Thus, were we dragged into war to-morrow we should begin it with our home regiments alone some 12,000 men short. Not a man could be spared from India and the colonies; indeed, these latter would require to be immediately and largely reinforced, most of the battalions being only 650, instead of 1,000, strong. Fully one-fourth of the men we have are not of age and maturity for hard work, and would fill the hospitals within a month. As for means of supplying the casualties of war as they arise, which may now be calculated at 10 per cent. per month, we have absolutely none. Add to all this that during 1876 some 15,000 men now serving will pass into the Reserve, and a rather smaller number each succeeding year. If we can barely keep up our effective now, how is this sudden drain to be met? How this state of things can be described as satisfactory remains for those who have undertaken the grave responsibility of putting forth such a statement to explain.

"To any close observer it is evident that the old supply of men under our present system is worked out. The whole question is entirely one of the labour market. Why should a man serve abroad at 1s. a day, with all the risks of war and climate and exile, when he can get from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a day in England, with all the comforts of freedom and a home and a family?

"I believe that any attempt to return to the old system of pensions would be also a failure, or else we should have to more than double them. A shilling a day for life now does not nearly represent what 6d. a day did 20 years ago; and there is no hope that things will improve in this respect. A temporary depression of wages will only prove the rule more strongly. Wages and prices will continue to rise with the enormously increased wealth of the country, and never more shall we get the stalwart soldier of the ante-Crimean times except under an entire reconstruction of system.

"We manifestly cannot afford to double the soldier's pay (in material comfort his position now can scarcely be improved). Compulsory service for the Army is out of the question, and I hope it always will be. With better organization this country can well afford to keep her proud distinction of being the only Power in Europe that is served by free men, freely enlisted under a bargain voluntarily contracted. But such an arrangement entails sacrifices elsewhere—sacrifices, however, that I am convinced the patriotism of the country will easily bear when it can be shown that they are reduced to the lowest point possible, and, above all, that the burden is fairly distributed over all classes alike, 'without partiality, favour, or affection.'

"In the first place, then, why should we continue to bid against ourselves in the labour market? We have about 168,000 men in the Regular Army; we have about 150,000 in the Militia. In spite of all that has been lately said to the contrary, these two bodies of men, who may be said to represent the whole number out of 320 millions that can be attracted at all to voluntary military service, are almost identically of the same class. The Militia man is the same sort of man as his brother or his cousin in the Line, only his circumstances are somewhat better. He can make a fair living ten months in the year, so instead of enlisting permanently he sticks to home, wife and family and only does his 'soldiering,' as a change for two months in the spring or summer. But operate upon this class in two opposite ways—first, by absolutely shutting the door of the Militia to them, and then as I shall explain in detail hereafter by making the Regular Army a career for the working man, and you would at once nearly double your field of recruiting. Well how can the army be made a career for the working man? If at all by precisely reversing the course we have pursued hitherto. We have gone on the principle of buying the 21 best years of a man's life and then leaving him, often broken in health and unfit for labour to eke out the rest of a miserable existence on 6d. to 1s. a day. For non-commissioned officers and a few—very few—selected soldiers it may be worth our while still to adhere to this pan except that as they would be so very few we could afford to more than double their retiring allowance; but for the rank and file I believe our wisest policy would be to do just the reverse—to make it worth a man's while to serve from four to six years with the colours, six with the Reserve, and then return entirely to civil life; and the means to this and I believe to be to make his Line service the time of his probation the Reserve service his time of reward.

"The solution of this difficult problem would be—guaranteed employ in civil life while in the Reserve.

"When the importance of this question is understood I believe all the thousands of large employers of labour in the country would willingly place at the disposal of the Government, by mutual agreement, vacancies in their works for 10, 20, or 30 men each. To prevent unpleasantness on either side, in every Brigade district throughout the country there should be a permanent tribunal of three, consisting of the Commander of the district on the part of the Government, a person nominated by the employer to represent him, and a third impartial arbiter, to whom any question of misconduct or failure on the part of the employed Reserve man would be referred, to be met, if the complaint were proved, by immediate dismissal from guaranteed employ. In like manner every railway, canal, or gas company that comes to Parliament for its Act should be obliged, by a clause inserted therein, to keep a small number of vacancies for Reserve men. Every one of these men should only receive from their civil employer such wages as their tested labour could command, at the current market rate; but they would get their Reserve pay, which I would increase from 4d. to 5d. a day, besides. The country, the employer, and the Reserve man would all benefit equally by this plan. The Government would know exactly when and where to lay hands on their Reserve men in case of war—at present a very doubtful point. The employer would have a certain number of men on whom he could thoroughly rely, and the soldier would have the comfort of their bond to the State. The Reserve man, leaving the Army with £15, £20, or £30 in his pocket, would find at once a home, employ, and comfort; instead of, as at present, skulking about the country, starving on 4d. a day, a burden to himself and a standing warning against enlistment.

"The number of years of guaranteed employ should be dependent on the length of service given under the colours. The man who chose to pass from the Line to the Reserve after three years' service should only be guaranteed work for three years. If he served in the Line the full six years his guaranteed employ would last the other six, or till just the time when the State ceased to have any further claim upon him.

"In either case the three, four, or six years guaranteed employ would give the man time thoroughly to take root in civil life again. Enlisting at 20—for under an improved system we ought to take no man younger—the man would return at last at 26 to his home and friends, improved in education, bodily activity, and training to regular habits, with small capital to start him, and certain work to enable him to settle down and marry. German experience in the late war shows that their married Landwehr men were some of their best and keenest soldiers. This country could well afford the provision for views and families in case of war, in return for the decreased expence resulting from higher character and conduct of the men.

"It would be well worth while, moreover, to spoil the trade of the 'professional deserter' by giving the Army all round, an extra 2d. per diem—not to be paid to the man, who has enough pocket money already but placed to his credit in the savings bank, to accumulate at 4½ per cent. interest (the present 3½ per cent. is too small) till the day of his transfer to the Reserve, when, with the savings he can well make from his present pay, it would form the nest egg of £15, £20, or even £30, according to length of service, I have spoken of above, to start him in civil life.

"Moreover, I would establish at every station where soldiers are quartered a school of trades, conducted under officers, but with skilled workmen engaged as instructors, where every soldier might keep up his old trade, or learn a new one in his leisure hours. No man should be allowed to go into the workshop till he was a thoroughly trained soldier, and his working there should be dependent on good conduct. Thus, the preparation for his future civil life would be made the strongest inducement to military efficiency; and the Army would become, in the best sense, the training school of the nation, instead of taking the best years of a man's life and leaving him nothing but the dregs. A short military service would become the stepping stone to improved civil position for every lad who enlisted. Then, as an incentive to non-commissioned officers and he few selected old soldiers whom it would be desirable to allow to serve out the complete 21 years, the State ought at once to take into its own hands, entirely and absolutely, the patronage of all those thousands of small places in subordinate Government and civil employ which are no indiscriminately jobbed away by private patrons. These ought to be carefully classified for distribution according to the rank and service of old non-commissioned officers. In the Custom-House, the Post Office, the Excise, as wardens of gaols, as porters and messengers in public offices, as guards on railways, our old non-commissioned officers ought to find, as a matter of prescriptive right, places reserved on the termination of their service for those who have deserved so well of their country. This is a national question, and the national good ought to override all petty considerations of vested interests and private jobbery. Any one who has seen the Court at Berlin must have remarked—and to a soldier's eye nothing could be more pleasing than to remark—on State occasions every servant of the household, from the highest to the lowest of many hundreds, displaying proudly on his breast the medals of two or three campaigns. I say pleasing, if it did not remind one too strongly by contrast of the position of old soldiers in this country, where an old regimental sergeant-major, after having conducted during 20 years—perhaps more than any other man in it—to the discipline and efficiency of a battalion of 1,000 men, is lucky if in his old age he is allowed to carry brown-paper parcels about the streets, or to air his empty sleeve and his dozen medal at a jeweller's door as a Commissionaire. All honour to Captain Walter for what he has shown can be done for the old and deserving soldier; but this work ought to be taken up by the nation on a large and liberal scale, if we are to keep an army in these days of increased wealth and **increased competition.**

"Such, Sir, are I believe, the brief heads of a practical reform for the regular Army. But, though this letter has run to extreme length, for which the great importance of the subject must be my only apology, I have not yet touched on the keystone of the whole fabric, the only means in fact—which we must come to sooner or later—of putting our military system on a sound national safety. Conscription is out of the question. I, as a Liberal, would oppose it in any shape to the utmost and under any emergency, however great. But I would submit for public discussion that it is a mere matter of organization and detail to devise such a system of universal service, for the Militia only, strictly within our own shores, and then only in case of war, as could be made, not only not burdensome on any individual but even popular, because so primical, when properly understood. Pardon me if I ask you to grant me a few lines more, to sketch briefly what it would take 100 pages to elaborate in detail. Yet it is the keystone of the whole structure of our military position. Without it any device we may adopt (a miserable 23. of increased pay here, or bald talk about marking—miscalled 'branding'—of deserters, and such like) is mere child's play—futile, and only serving to waste time and bring us face to face with some desperate crisis, while wholly unprepared for it.

"As was the case under the old Saxon law, and as we should have to do now, by laws yet unrepealed, in any great emergency, let every Englishman, without exemption of class, be liable to ballot for the Militia at 21 years of age. But, having broken the ice, let me explain how this can be made a merely nominal service, such as the poorest man can afford to render, and yet can be made strong enough to answer our national needs. I have said that this universal obligation should be for service in time of war only, and only within Great Britain and Ireland. This is how it could be made as little burdensome as possible, subject to efficiency. Starting from the principle that six months' continuous drill is sufficient to make a Militia soldier, I would say to each person,—'Your military obligation to the country consists in this—that at 21 years of age you must be balloted for. If you are drawn to serve, you must then show that you are sufficiently drilled already to be able to pass muster as a formed soldier in six weeks from that time or else we must keep you in drill at the head-quarters of your Militia regiment (the Brigade Depot) for six months, or for as much less a time as may suffice you to learn your work in. How soon you can get through depends entirely upon your own exertions. If you stick to your work, we can dismiss you, a drilled soldier, in six weeks; if not, you must not blame us if we keep you the full six months.'

"Now for the means of reducing the time to six weeks. All over the country there should be drill schools. The present Volunteer head-quarters and drill-sheds could be utilized for this; but, under an arrangement to be made by the Government the drill should be carried on solely under officers and instructors of the regular Army, attached to and reporting to the Brigade Depots. From the age of 16, every lad who chose to present himself for military instruction should be drilled for two, three, or four hours on the Saturday afternoon half-holiday of each week. A full and exact record should be kept of each drill and each person's attendance and progress. This drill, between the ages of 16 and 21, would be entirely optional and voluntary; given by such person in his own hope and with the view that, should he be eventually drawn for the Militia, his continuous training would only require to be six, seven, or eight weeks, in place of six months.

"The country should supply gratuitously instructors, arms, and a cheap serge suit. The drill places should be so numerous that no man should have to go more than two miles. If advisable working men might be paid 4d. or 6d. for their afternoon's drill. Men of means ought certainly to give the State their weekly afternoon's drill. Even 25 weekly drills a year, in the five years between 16 and 21 years of age, would make a considerable amount of good military training. There is no doubt that by placing this powerful incentive to individual exertion before lads, it would be very rarely, if ever, necessary to keep those actually drawn beyond the six weeks I have named as the *minimum*.

"The Militia obligation, after a man was once thoroughly drilled, should extend over the four next years. It would be almost nominal for it would only mean that in case of war a certain percentage, probably a fourth of the Militia, would be called out and embodied to take charge of the Home garrisons, so as to make every available soldier of the Regular Army and Army Reserve available at once for foreign service. If the war continued, the embodied men could be relieved yearly. In this way 100,000 men, at the age of 21, should be called out and drilled every year. Those who had been once thoroughly drilled should come out for 12 days only every second year. By the time a man was 25 he would have fulfilled his whole obligation to the State—and very few men are settled in life before that age. Four years of such a system would give us, exclusive of casualties from all sources, Disraeli's own type to supply his place, when failing health deprives others of their 'educating' leader. The about 320,000 partially instructed men; or about the same number as our present Militia and Volunteers combined. The Volunteers would, in fact, gradually dissolve themselves; for, in presence of such a force as I have sketched, combining the elements of a purely voluntary and partly obligatory national service, but with a much higher military organization than any part of our present Auxiliary Forces now have, the Volunteers would be unnecessary, and all their cost could eventually be economized. All bounties now given to men enlisting in the Militia would also be saved. Of course, every man called out to continuous drill would be paid during that time at the present Militia rate, and would receive free rations and quarters. The preliminary drill, or that between the ages of 16 and 21, would not be paid for (with the exception I have noted), because it would be given as much in the interests of the person himself as of the State.

"It will be at once argued that our national habits would not admit of men of all ranks in society being thus placed on a common footing. But, independent of the fact that the Volunteers of 1859 and 1860 showed us, by a noble example, never to be forgotten, how this could be done, so that the man of £10,000 a year and the man of half-a-crown a day might at that time be seen standing in the ranks together, it would be a mere matter of management to avoid any objectionable in this respect. In our 'Volunteer-Militia' of the future (for so the Force might justly be named, because none but a voluntary act of self-negation on the part of every person and of the nation collectively in the nation's good can ever bring such a measure about) men, when either in barracks or tents for continuous drill, might be allowed to choose their own mess companions. Each mess-room or tent would be a society of its own, though all would stand shoulder to shoulder on parade. Every facility also should be given to men of better means who wished to live in lodgings out of barracks, at their own expense, during the six weeks' drill. But I am persuaded that the natural good-will and patriotism of Englishmen would overcome all such angularities, and that such a system would not be initiated one month before all difficulties would be smoothed away. The first great effect would be to raise the whole tone of the profession. When men of position were seen cheerfully bearing a part of the nation's military burdens every soldier to the youngest recruit, in the Regular Army would feel himself raised by the fact. The name and calling of a soldier would become honourable; the miserable wrecks and weeds of society that we are now obliged to take as recruits would find no place in the re-constructed Army of the future. In the Army men of a far higher class would flock to a service which offered a man such terms:—a short service, improvement, both physical, mental, and in pocket, and a return to civil life under bettered conditions On the other hand, all the highest men in the land would be proud to qualify themselves for commands in a National Militia, constituted of all classes combined.

"But it will be said, 'How, if your Regular Army and Militia are to be entirely distinct, is the Militia to be any feeder to your Army in time of war?' In the best possible way; by a free bargain advantageous to both parties. Under such a service in seven or eight years your Regular Army Reserve would number 70,000 to 80,000 men. On the outbreak of war some 40,000 of these would fill up at once your 70 Home battalions to war strength. There would remain 30,000 of the Army Reserve in the kingdom to supply the casualties of the first three months.

"But immediately on the outbreak of war the whole Volunteer-Militia would be invited to give volunteers to the line at £10, £15, £20 or £30 bounty per man, the engagement being for the duration of the war only. If the war were a popular one—one which the heart and judgment of the nation approved (and in such only ought we to engage in for the future)—there is no doubt that out of our 320,000 Volunteer-Militia (to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of partly-drilled men not in the Militia) all the men required would be found to come forward freely, and, with their already advanced training, two or three months' more drill would make them effective soldiers—that is, they would be available to fill the gaps in the Line before the First Reserve was exhausted; and our operations, instead of, as in the Crimea, languishing for want of men, would be a continuous and well sustained effort.

"Such, Sir, are the heads of a national system of military service—adapted, it is believed, to the circumstances of each class, knitting all ranks more closely together in a mutual cause, burdens more honourable and all their cost could eventually be economized. All bounties now given to men enlisting in the Militia would also be saved. Of course, every man called out to continuous drill would be paid during that time at the present Militia rate, and would receive free rations and quarters. The preliminary drill, or that between the ages of 16 and 21, would not be paid for (with the exception I have noted), because it would be given as much in the interests of the person himself as of the State.

"Inevitably to some such plan of modified universal service we must come at last, if we are to retain our position in the world. I believe such a measure would make us secure at home, respected abroad. It would be the safest and cheapest premium of national insurance we could invest in. Let us show that we are in earnest and we shall never be called upon to put forth our undeniable strength. Our present weakness invites contempt and aggression. If the nation, individually and collectively, is not prepared to make some small sacrifice for the general welfare, the sooner we acknowledge ourselves a third-rate Power and call for tenders for some more warlike people to undertake our defence, by contract, the better. It is wiser to look necessity in the face leisurely in time of peace than to be hurried into boundless and unavailing expenditure in some time of dire pressure and disaster."

SIR W. V. HARCOURT AT OXFORD.

(*Spectator.*)

ABOUT a year ago, Sir William Harcourt assured us that "ambition was the noblest of all passions," and described it, funnily enough, as the desire to be something "higher and better" than you are. Well, as Sir William Harcourt says, a good deal has happened since then, but the noblest of all passions seems to be running, with him, a prosperous course. He was then only Mr. Gladstone's Solicitor-General; now he carefully poses himself in the character for which the Marquis of Bath, we think, recommended him,—as Mr. Gladstone's rival. And very skilfully he does it too. He makes a distinct bid for the support, first, of the moderate Liberals,—next, of the great Whig Houses,—then of the Protestant party,—finally, of the Roman Catholics, all without the slightest inconsistency; and besides all this he significantly throws out two tubs to the two unwieldy Behemoths of the working classes,—the artisan class, which somehow does not yet get itself politically organised, and the agricultural labourers' class, which is still outside the pale of the Constitution; furthermore, he gives one substantial promise to the tenant-farmers' class, which has so recently given the best proof of the extraordinary strength it can exert in the counties whenever it chooses to exert it. That is pretty well for a single speech in addition to two heavy back-benders at Mr. Gladstone's service, and seems to show that "the noblest of all passions" has a fair chance of being glorified in the career of Sir William Harcourt.

Perhaps the only weakness of his position is that, as he himself admits, there is nothing to speak of to distinguish his principles from those of the Government now in power. "There is, as the old philosophers used to call it, a "want of sufficient reason" why Sir William Harcourt should be trying for the lead in either party rather than in the other. He heartily approves of Mr. Disraeli's line in relation to the Public Worship Regulation Act, and disapproves of Mr. Gladstone's. He heartily approves of Mr. Disraeli for not making too much sail,—or carrying too much "top-hamper," as he graphically puts it, with a nice feeling for a British audience's appreciation of nautical slang,—and declares that it was the last Cabinet's love for that kind of thing which wrecked it when the squall came down. He is as severe on "advanced opinions" of all kinds as Mr. Disraeli himself could be. "This country," he says, with a careful imitation of Mr. Disraeli's favourite kind of epigram, "has a wholesome dread of parties of sensation, and of the politics of surprise;" and it was impossible to sustain the healthy tone of an over-excited system by blazing rhetoric and sensational pamphleteering." Mr. Disraeli himself could not have delivered a more direct blow at Mr. Gladstone, and the sneer was couched, moreover, in the Conservative, not in the Liberal tone. The reiterated and very clever attack on the men of advanced opinions was all conceived in the same tone of the Conservative animosity rather than of Liberal reserve:—"I have really no objection to persons who compliment themselves on what they are pleased to call advanced opinions, nor do I dispute the superiority they claim over the rest of the human race, but then they should reflect that the advantage on which they pride themselves depends on the fact that there is an inferior order of beings who are not quite abreast of them. If we were all as wise as they are, they would not be the very superior persons we admit them to be; and if there was no one below, these gentlemen of advanced opinions would not have so much to boast of, for they would not be among advanced than their neighbours." They should, therefore, extend a little toleration to those benighted creatures who act as the foil to their super-eminent merit. I don't dispute that political Uhlans are admirable adjuncts to the skirmishers, but they don't win pitched battles, and I should recommend them not to deride and insult the mass of the army on whom they are inevitably driven in as soon as they meet the enemy, or to discard those reserves and supports upon whom, in the long run, they depend for the solidity of their ranks. No people and no party is wise which seeks to break altogether with its past. It is an error which the French nation committed at the end of the last century, and which it has never recovered." That would have been even better received by the supporters of Mr. Hall at Oxford than by the supporters of Sir William Harcourt. Indeed the only points on which he expressed a wish for something like unanimity between the two parties on which the Conservatives are ready to say quite as much, or more, than Sir William Harcourt, are wishes to free the laws regulating the relations of the employers to the labourers from all inequalities, which also the Conservatives are most eager to do. He also wishes to give tenant-farmers more security for the capital they may choose to embark in farming, and this Mr Clare Reed has given his constituents in Norfolk to understand that the Government are ready for the same. And on no other subject, except it to be the preparation of some more thorough going law to replace the Public Worship Act, in case it is found to be a dead-letter, does Sir William Harcourt even hint that he would be prepared to support the Ministry. Evidently he means to wait and see when the noble passion which he esteems so highly prompted him to accept Mr. Gladstone's offer of the Solicitor-Generalship, instead of waiting for Mr. Disraeli's. Of course, in the last case he would have to come out to Oxford to re-elect him under another party profession than that which he made when he was first returned. But Mr. Hall's friends would certainly have returned Sir W. Harcourt under the new flag, and the Conservative party would have secured a second leader of Mr. Disraeli's own type to supply his place, when failing health deprives others of their "educating" leader. The single point in Sir W. Harcourt's whole speech, which he would have had in that case to omit, would have been his gratuitous taunt to the Whigs. All the rest, except the hit at Mr. Disraeli's defence to Prince Bismarck and one sneer at the restrictions of the new Licensing Act, might have been spoken word for word as it was, in case Sir W. Harcourt had been the representative of the present Administration and the professed assailant of Mr. Gladstone's

Now, this is a dangerous game even for the subject of "the noblest of all passions" to play, though we are not disposed to deny that he is opening it skilfully. Politics is a pursuit which it requires as much loyal co-operation to follow successfully, as any other pursuit in life. A man who at the first good chance assails his leader with all the store of wit and sarcasm at his disposal, and even when that leader has earned the admiration and gratitude of at least two generations of political life, goes in for all or nothing. Mr. Disraeli did this early in life with Sir Robert Peel, and as the chances fell out, won his game. But we have had no example of a similar success on the Liberal side of the House. Lord John Russell once or twice threw over his colleagues with a remarkable *sang-froid*, but every such achievement resulted in a heavy loss of political weight instead of a material gain. Towards the close of his career, Lord Palmerston passed him in the race from this very cause, and he never recovered his old ascendancy. If a rising man plays the same game, he must either play with consummate tact, or run the risk of a much more catastrophe. The Liberal party, it is certain, is not in a condition to enforce any very strict discipline. If any of the subordinates differ sincerely from their chief, there is nothing to prevent their expressing it, and the difference is all the more likely to be overlooked which it seems natural to look for in such a relation. But that is not the tone of Sir William Harcourt. It was evidently a delight to him to be able at the close of the last Session to take up the popular view against his chief, and stand from him the Protestant cheers with which all attacks upon the Ritualists, however much those attacks might miss their aim and really pierce the shields of the Broad-Church party, were greeted. And now, in this Oxford speech, he is exercising, with far more dexterity, we think, and in our minds with far more reason, but with no less obvious a satisfaction in the manœuvre, a converse movement, and trying to gain the confidence of the Roman Catholics by an attack on the policy of Mr. Gladstone's last pamphlet. The weak point of Sir William Harcourt's bid for popularity remains, however,—namely, the line he took last year on the Church question. It is perfectly true in our estimation,—indeed, we believe that the very phrase has been used in these columns,—that the Roman Church would be "the residuary legatee" of Disestablishment,—in other words, that the multitudes who must always lean less on reason than on outward authority, if they saw no longer any National Church to claim them, would turn to the Church with the proudest tradition and the most of external prestige among the sects—in other words, to the Church of Rome. But it seems to us childish to maintain, as the exigencies of his position led Sir W. Harcourt to maintain last Session, and apparently leads him to maintain still, that it is even possible to enforce, in such an age as this, conditions of Uniformity agreed upon centuries ago, when religious thought was in a wholly different condition. And if it be so, the Act of last Session is either an inequitable sham, directed against one party while professing to enforce the obsolete conditions of uniformity equally upon all; or it is one of the greatest blunders of our day which must remain a dead-letter, if it is not to break up the Establishment.

Sir William Harcourt's peroration was characteristic. It consisted in a somewhat *ad captandum* panegyric on Englishmen for cherishing a traditional distrust of priests, and an instinctive aversion to philosophers. In short, our nation walks, in his view apparently, neither by faith nor sight, but by a sagacious sort of *smell* in religious matters, which it does not care to justify speculatively, but which guides us in a middle course between sacerdotalism and scepticism. That is clap-trap, for Sir W. Harcourt himself, we suppose, would hardly say that it is an 'instinctive aversion to philosophers' which has led to the universal desire to provide for expeditions like those of the 'Challenger,' or that which is to penetrate the Arctic Sea, or for the expensive observations of the late Transit of Venus. But no doubt he is quite right in supposing that Englishmen prefer an almost blind sagacity to *imperfect* and bumptious philosophy. Even so, however, the sagacity which is to take the place of knowledge must be true sagacity, and all true sagacity has a thread of moral loyalty in it. Even the highest sagacity of leadership is a viper form of the commoner sagacity of comradeship and fidelity. Moral instincts are often exceedingly good substitutes for clear knowledge, but not if they drop their moral elements. We are inclined to doubt gravely if the 'noblest of all passions' is an instinct quite trustworthy enough to serve as the compass of an extremely clever man's political career, without the help of much prudence and a little reverence.

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Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
South and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Raphaneau Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Routes in the Bombay Dak Company.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

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These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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